

Lesson 6

Accidentals

Overheads

Review

- Eighth notes/rest
- Quarter notes/rest
- Half notes/rest
- Whole notes/rest (rule of more than 3)
- Time signatures
- Dotted notes

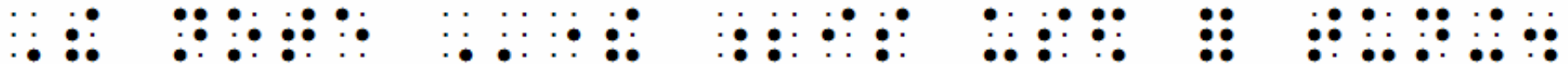
Helpful Hints Review

- Have the local music teacher interline the music pitches above the actual printed notes.
- When proof-reading your own work, read all the pitches (upper cell) first, then check for rhythmic mistakes (lower cell).
- Interline your braille music.

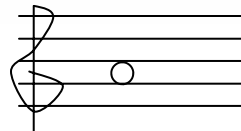
Review Special Symbols

- Music braille identifier. Dots 6-3 touching braille identifies music braille.
- Literary braille identifier. Dots 5-6, 2-3 touching braille identifies literary code.

Example:



The note



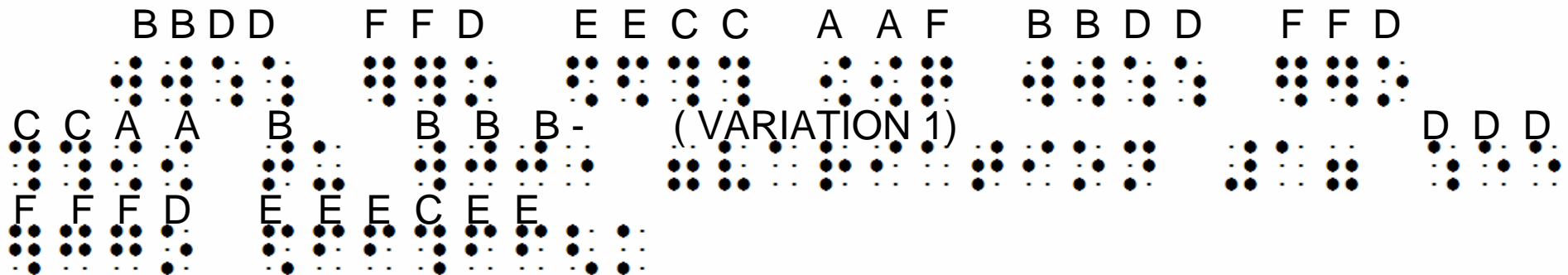
is used for tuning.

The dot 4 before the “A whole note” is an octave identifier, we will learn about this in lesson 7

Review Special Symbols

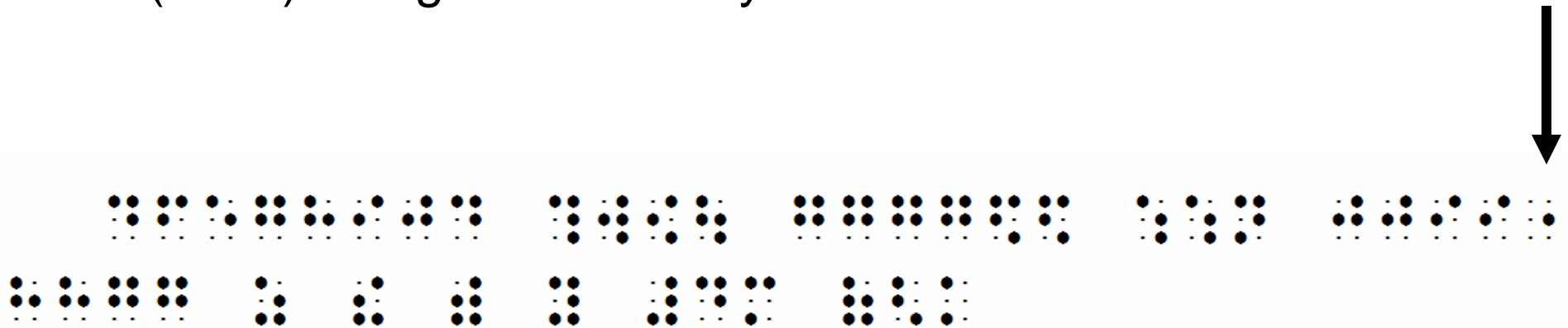
- Music hyphen. Dot 5 touches music if the measure needs to be continued after a literary inclusion or onto the next line.

Example of Literary inclusion



Special Symbols Continued

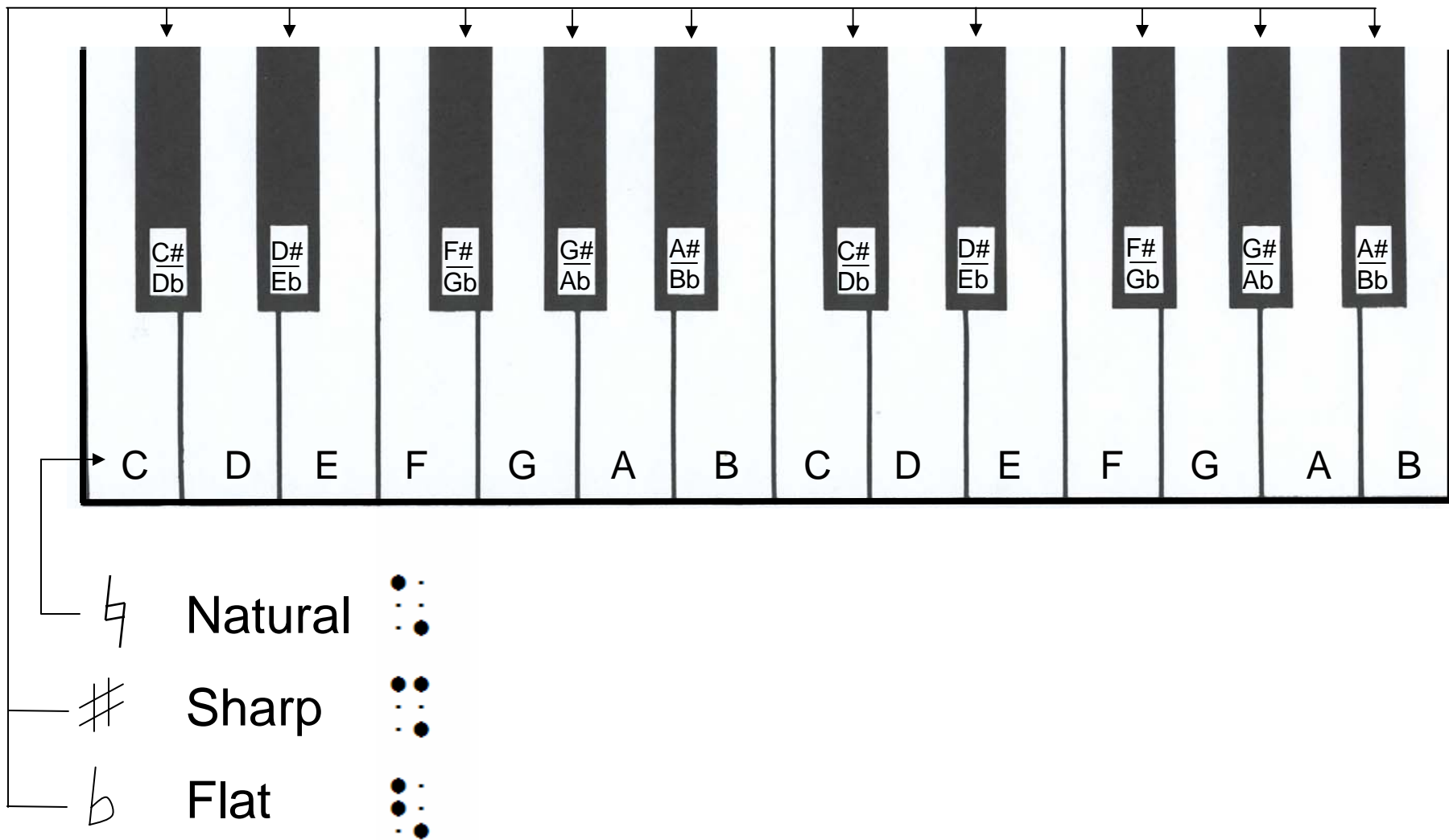
The following example demonstrates a Music Hyphen (dot 5) being used to carry a measure onto another line.



Never B-sharp, never B-flat,
always B-natural.

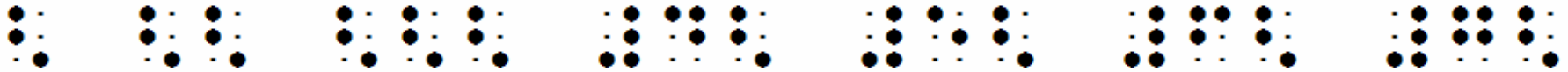
- To sharp a note means to raise it by $\frac{1}{2}$ step.
- To flat a note means to lower it by $\frac{1}{2}$ step.
- To natural a note means to remove a previous accidental (sharp or flat or a note within the key signature).

Example of notes on a keyboard

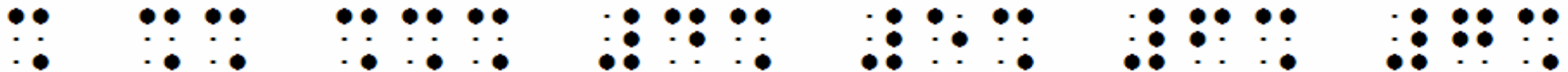


The look of key signatures

Flat's



Sharp's



Order of sharps and flats

- The order will remain consistent. There are some avant-garde pieces that will create an unusual form of a key signature. When this occurs refer to your BANA Music Braille Bible.
- The order of flats in a key signature are:
Bb – Eb – Ab – Db – Gb – Cb – Fb
(Big Enough A**** Do Great Center Folds)
- The order of sharps in a key signature are:
F# - C# - G# - D# - A# - E# - B#
(Fat Cats Go Down Alleys Eating Bananas)

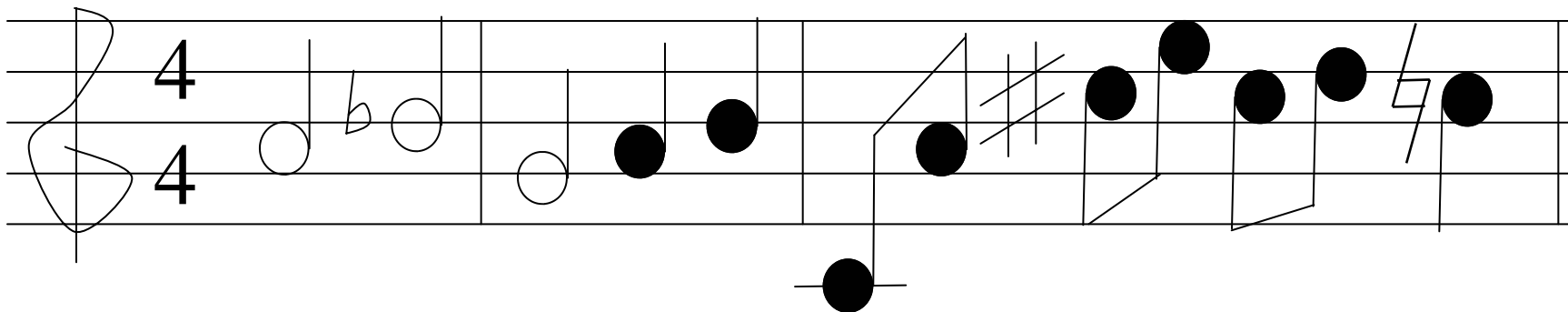
(Notice that flats are in reverse order of sharps.)

Accidentals

- “The sign indicating momentary departure from the key signature by raising or lowering a note.” (The Oxford Dictionary of Music)
- It lasts for the entire measure for which it occurs.
- It precedes the given pitch.
- It applies to all octaves of the stated pitch (for print music).
- It can be removed with a natural sign.

Example

A Bb G A B C A C# E C# D C



Key Signatures

- “The sign or number of signs, written at the beginning of each staff, to indicate the *key* of the composition. Use of a key signature dispenses with the need to write accidentals for the notes affected throughout the composition.”
(The Oxford Dictionary of Music)
- A key relates to the tonic of a piece. The notes that are sharp or flat in a key tell the musician which notes are to be raised or lowered each time the note occurs.

Rules for Braille Key Signatures

- In music braille, key signatures are not placed at the beginning of every staff as in print music.
- The rule of 3 applies to key signatures. In a key with 4 or more sharps or flats, a number sign followed by the quantity and “key symbol” is used as the key signature.
- Accidentals are placed immediately before the note or interval to which they belong, and must not be separated from it by anything but octave signs.

Rules Continued

- “Accidentals should be restated at such points as the beginning of a parallel or section, a new page, or after any major interruption, such as long parenthetical insertion, volta, etc. In vocal and single-line instrumental music it is desirable to re-mark an accidental when a measure is continued on a new line.”
- “As in print, accidentals remain in force during a complete measure, but only for the same note at the same pitch.”
- “In a passage of doubled octaves the doubling need not be interrupted by the occurrence of accidentals which would normally be marked for the octave as well as the written note.”

Rules Continued

- “Accidentals preceding an in-accord sign do not affect notes in the same measure written after the in-accord sign.”
- “The use of the in-accord sign, however often requires the re-marking of accidentals to avoid possible errors in reading. In a facsimile transcription, such accidentals are preceded by dot 5.”
- “Key signatures are written between blank spaces (unless followed immediately by meter signatures) at the point at which they appear in the print, except that the signature at the beginning of each staff is omitted after its first appearance in a piece. Changes of key are, of course, placed wherever they occur.”

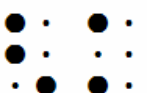
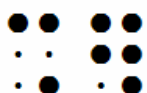
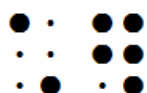
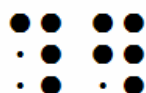
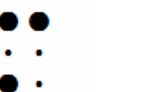
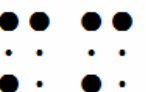
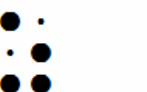
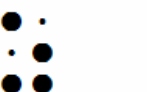
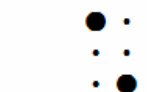
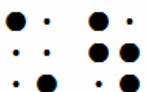
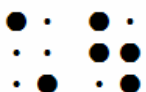
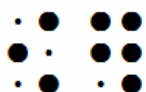
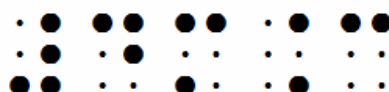
Rules Continued

- “Changes of key should always be marked in each part in keyboard music (or in vocal or orchestral scores) when they occur in a piece or movement, but at the commencement of a composition or movement it is necessary to mark the signature once, usually in conjunction with the meter indication.”

(All the rules for accidentals came from the Braille Authority of North America.)

Example

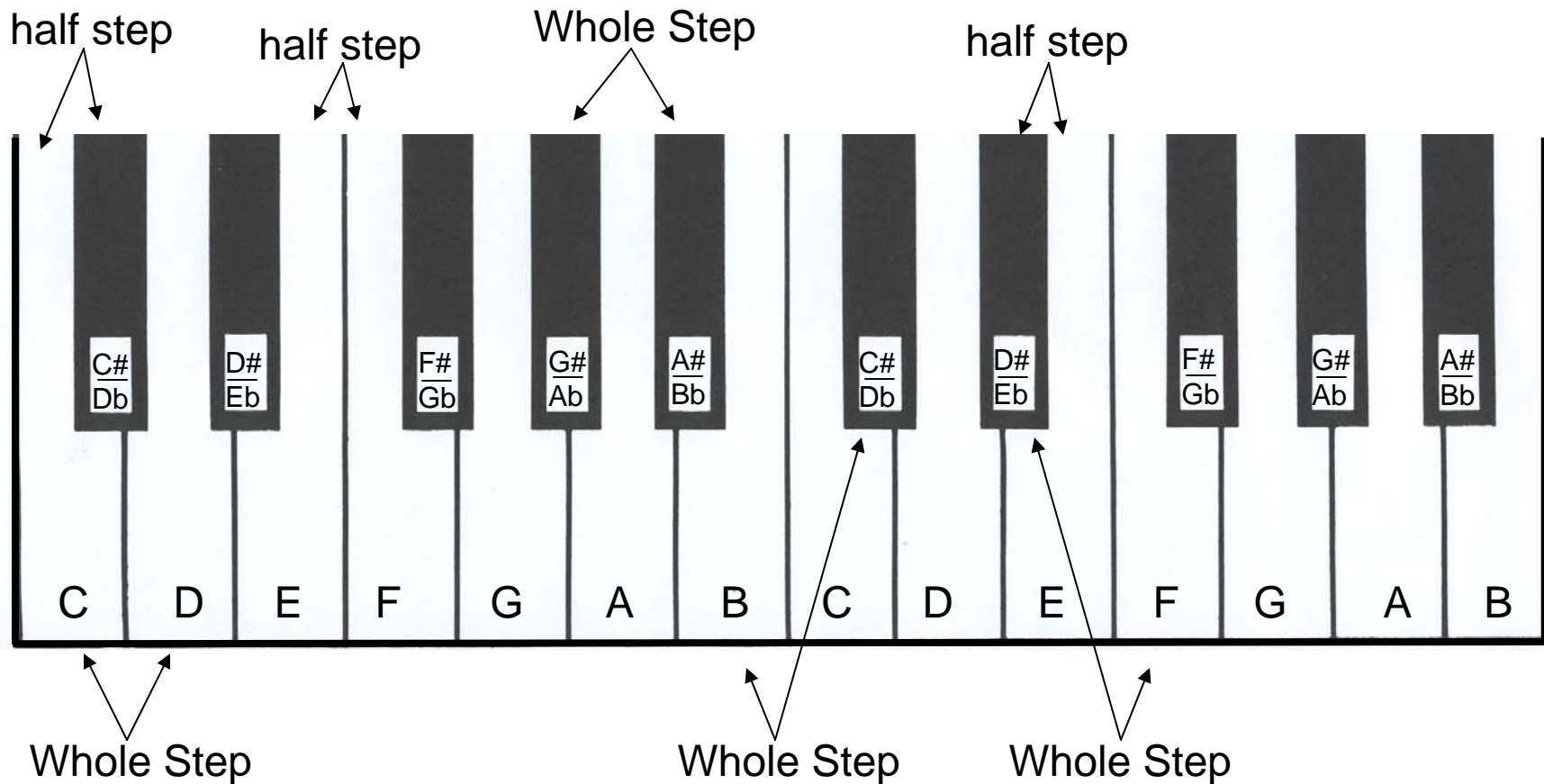
F# G# A F# G G E D
 D# C# F# F F# E



Double flats or sharps

- To double an accidental means to raise the original note by a whole step.

Double Sharp x Double Flat *bb*



Definitions

- Volta – “Time” as in first ending or second endings.
- In-Accords: a form of music when one person is playing multiple parts simultaneously with different rhythms.

Example:



Pick the properly transcribed example.

